THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

JARDINE, late Judicial Commissioner of [illegible] acts as Chief Secretary to the Government [illegible] during the absence of Mr. J. B. Richey.

STATEMENT that Lord Randolph Churchill had [illegible] to the Nizam, persuading him to visit the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has been contradicted. His Highness may go to England next year, but not under pressure from the Secretary of State.

According to the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, cholera prevailed much more largely in 1884 than in 1883. The recorded number of deaths was 134,421, the number of villages affected being 24,621 as against 16,816 in the previous year. All districts suffered from the disease more or less. Investigation of the question of the dissemination of the disease by the much-abused pilgrims, did not support the prevailing idea that they are chiefly instrumental in spreading it. It is the pilgrims who suffer much more than the permanent residents of a locality where cholera breaks out, owing to fatigue, old age, debility, bad food or water, and parts of the country lying at a distance from the pilgrim routes suffer as much, if not more, from the fell disease, as those through which pilgrims pass. So the fell disease had its period of exacerbation every where, and the discovery made by Sir Rivers Thompson and the Section 2 Commission, who found the disease in one of the bustees of the Northern division of Calcutta thriving under the neglect of the Corporators who fell short of providing 72 bathing platforms, was a mare's nest.

THE EARTH [illegible] has been found for paper is for the [illegible] factory chimneys, on account of its [illegible] being fire proof. A chimney [illegible] of this material in Saxony [illegible] 50 [illegible] height.

A NOVEL cure for catalepsy, according to a Havannah despatch, has been discovered. A soldier suffering from the disease for fifteen months had his consciousness and articulation restored by having bag pipes played near his bed. If the principle be correct, the music of *dholes*, *Joydhaks* and *Kansar ghanta*, such as one has the pleasure of listening to in a Hindoo household on the occasion of poojahs and grand festivals, ought to effect a quicker cure. Here is a new and unexplored field for our young medicoes to experiment in.

THE VICEROY is said to have expressed an intention of paying a visit to Madras about the end of January next, and of going thence to Hyderabad.

IT IS now believed that the Duke of Connaught may return to India, to succeed Sir Michael Biddulph in the command of the Rawul Pindi Division.

THE PEOPLE of Mussurie and Dehra Dun are anxious to have a railway up the hills from the Oudh and Rohilkhund line. It will be about 37½ miles long, the cost is estimated at about 26 lacs of rupees, and favorable results are calculated for. But the Secretary of State will not give a guarantee for the undertaking, and hence the Secretary of a local Association, formed for promoting the enterprise, has drawn up a scheme, the chief feature of which is that the Municipal Boards of the towns to be benefited, shall, with the sanction and aid of the Local Government, unite with the house-owners and inhabitants of Dehra Dun and Mussurie to guarantee interest on two-thirds of the capital required.

THE LIBERAL spirit which actuates the Madras Government, is evidently not shared by other Local Governments. While the Government of Madras has recently pronounced in favor of the right of women to vote at Municipal elections, the new Municipal Bill drafted for Bombay, proposes to exclude women from the franchise, it being declared that the voter must be a male. We need not wonder what Sir Rivers Thomson and his advisers propose to do, when the threatened Amalgamation Scheme is complete, and Calcutta has its new and revised Municipal Act.

THE PRICES obtained for single copies of recent issues of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as that journal intimates, are probably unprecedented in the history of the newspaper press. An Australian correspondent states that they were to be had with great difficulty for 35*s*. a copy, and Governors of colonies and official personages were even glad to get them at that price.

THE GOVERNMENT of India consider that 4oz. preserved potatoes are equivalent to 1lb. fresh, and that 2oz. compressed vegetables are equal to 1lb. fresh.

THE *Lancet* warns people in general against the habit of licking postage stamps and envelopes, asserting that virulent sore throats may be the result. Good Hindus use water, but Young Bengal should take care of his monkeyism. The risk of transmission of disease through the hookka is much more grave. The use of leaf pipes was a preventive but Young Bengal descards them.

A TOMB is said to have been discovered at Tanagara with its walls covered with encaustic paintings [illegible] great technical skill, supposed to be as early as the third century before Christ. Where should we look for Tanagara—in Timbuctoo?

SAYS the *Liberal and the New Dispensation*:—"The Maharajah Holkar has settled life allowances on the mother and wife of our Minister respectively. This action came most unexpectedly from His Highness and was due to his own initiative and desire to respect the memory of the departed."

THE SAPPER who ran amok at Poona on the night of the 31st ultimo, and escaped with his carbine, was apprehended in a neighbouring village, no further mischief having been done.

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE MANUFACTURE of artificial ivory has become an extensive industry in the United States, and specially in the New York city, during the last few years. It is manufactured out of the cheapest and simplest material. They collect a large number of bones of sheep and waste pieces of deer and kid skin, and macerate and bleach the bones for two weeks in chloride of lime, after which they are heated by steam along with the skin until they form a fluid mass, to which is added a small quantity of alum. This fluid is then filtered and thoroughly dried in the air, and allowed to harden in a bath of alum. When finally taken out of this bath, they have perfectly white plates, ready to be worked up and polished into any conceivable shape. The plates are of a pure white and tough, and more easily worked into proper forms than natural ivory itself. The artificers of Delhi and Moorshedabad may now well tremble for their fate.

BARNUM is going to sue the Railway Company, on whose line Jumbo was killed, for two million dollars, which is the value he put on the elephant.

SOME TIME ago the Locomotive Engines in America were furnished with the electric light, but its use has been discontinued owing to it affecting the sight of the engine-drivers.

THE DUKE of Edinburgh will not get the Mediterranean command after all. The political atmosphere is too troubled. The appointment could never go to him, unless perfect tranquillity in the East were assured, and we are very far from that at present. To Sir William Hewett will go the coveted post, in accordance with long-established precedent, which ordains that an ex-Lord of the Admiralty shall receive the first available command.

INFORMATION coming from various quarters, proves that the Roumelian insurrection was hatched by Russia, ready to be brought out at any suitable opportunity. For some reason or other, it broke out unexpectedly, and Russian designs were for a moment frustrated. The movement, however, continues to be subsidised by the Slav Committees sitting at Moscow and Odessa. It appears also that the Maritza Bridge had been mined for six months, showing that an outbreak had been long planned. It is curious and unsatisfactory that the British Foreign Office had no notice from their agents in Bulgaria and Roumelia of the plot which had been so long hatching, and which was known to at least every official in Bulgaria. It appears that none of the British Foreign Office agents understood a syllable of the Bulgarian language; consequently they were unable even to read the continued references in the Bulgarian newspapers to an expected outbreak.

ANENT the long talked of Eurasian regiments, the *Times of India* says, we have Goorkha Regiments, Sikh Regiments, and Beloochee Regiments, and there would be nothing invidious in adding another distinctive class of regiments to the roster of the Indian army. The present juncture, when the strength of the army is being increased, appears to be a very favourable time to consider this question; and if Government could see their way to substituting Anglo-Indian and Eurasian regiments for one or two of the new British regiments which will have to be sent out, they would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of an important section of the people, and would at the same time be able to effect a saving in the military expenditure.

THE SULTAN is about to decorate the Khedive with the Order of Nichani-Imtiaz, the highest distinction in the Ottoman Empire.

AN EXTRAORDINARY and deplorable accident has occurred at the Central College, Bangalore. A Hindu student, 20 years of age, performing on the trapeze, hanged himself through the simple misadventure of part of his dress getting suddenly twisted round h[illegible] neck and wrists. The excitement among the students was very great.

BICYCLE is no longer to be confined to civilians alone, but is destined to have the glories of a military career. In the recent Austrian Autumn Manuvœres it was used as an adjunct—and a very effective one—of the intelligence department, and made excursions of 86 and25 kilometres in 6½ and 1½ hours respectively. A bicycle corps will be very soon organised, as it has been found, that the machine can go over almost any ground, and cover distances quite beyond the capabilities of a mounted orderly. Moreover the corps would have the special advantage of its not being necessary to take into consideration, the difficult though pleasant questions of Bully Bullom's fragrant bottle of hay.

THERE is considerable apprehension in Java of a rising on the part of the Mussulman population. Military precautions are being taken. The natives complain of being harassed by taxation imposed on them by the Dutch. The Duch should pass a Tenancy Act, the great panacea for all the woes of tenant existence.

SEVERAL men of the Brigade of Guard who served in the Soudan campaign have been transferred to the first class Army Reserve. Several have obtained civil employ in London, while others have joined the Metropolitan police. A few who were entitled to their discharge have re-engaged to complete the twelve and in some cases twenty-one years with the colours.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE following lines are from the pen of a glorious would-be poet:—

Who has no pity in his breast,
And gives me neither peace nor rest,
And does not care how I'm oppress—
My nowker.

Who glares me with fiendish eye,
To please me never seems to try,
And is always ready with a lie—
My nowker.

Who clamours for his monthly pay,
And will not brook an hour's delay,
And threatens he will go away—
My nowker.

Who cheats me daily in bazaar,
Smokes my pipe, steals my cigar;
And "is so near and yet so far"—
My nowker.

Who if I punched his turbaned head,
Would at once proceed to bed,
And say he felt he'd soon be dead—
My nowker.

When I in debt or sickness fell,
Who would such dreadful stories tell,
And say that master is quite well—
My nowker.

When I am feeble, old and gray,
Who from me then will run away—
But not before he's had his pay—
My nowker.

Poor nowker! What a tale could he not unfold if he could put his thoughts into verse. A poor imitation of an old song, which has been often imitated.

THE FOLLOWING remarks of a good natured European gentleman are not an inapt criticism on the foregoing lines :

We are in the habit of grumbling a good deal at our Indian servants, and accuse them of lying, cheating and other little weaknesses, but when we go home are we much better off? The other day, some master in Calcutta ran his cook in, and got the poor devil sentenced to three months' imprisonment for charging one anna too much in the accounts. "If we all had our deserts, who would escape whipping?" asked Hamlet, and this thought might make us a little more charitable to each other and even to our servants. I must say I like native domestics very much, and think they are attentive and obliging.

IT IS STATED that the Rangoon Mail was kept back a day last week, to enable the Foreign Office to despatch a final ultimatum, to be presented by General Prendergast and Colonel Sladen at the gates of Mandalay. We do not know whether in accordance with a time-honoured custom the ultimatum is to be presented at sword's or bayonets' point. Is not by the way "final ultimatum what they call" a tautology and does not it sound more like "gold stone-vessel" than anything else?

THE PARSEE Theatrical Company, who have made several tours throughout India, are desirous of giving a series of performances in England. The agent of the Company is now in London with the object of negotiating for a theatre, but so far, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states, he has been unsuccessful. There is no reason why the effort should end in failure. We cannot help sincerely admiring the enterprising spirit of our Parsee compatriots who by their practical good work in all possible spheres are doing more good than we can ever hope to do by our world of talk and gab.

ADULTERY USED to be a source of revenue to the Mysore Government up to a recent date. Surgeon-General Balfour states in a recent article that "women in Mysore accused of adultery were, up to 1833, sold by public auction, and the Mysore Government obtained a revenue from it, under the heading 'Samayachar,' which was regularly farmed out in the large towns. Brahman and Komati women were not sold, but were expelled their castes and branded on the arm as prostitutes; they then paid for life to the Ijaradar (contractor) an annual sum, and on their death he got all that they died possessed of."

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople states that the Sultan, after a long consultation with his ministers, has accepted the British proposal to despatch Turkish Commissioners to Egypt to co-operate with the English authorities, in a thorough organization of the military and civil administrations. The British occupation is to cease when this work is finished.

ANOTHER letter from Mr. Colquhoun, in the *Times*, urges the expediency of cultivating closer relations with China, as the natural ally of England against Russian and French encroachments. He again proclaims the necessity of annexing Upper Burmah, and declares that one gun-boat and a detachment of troops would be sufficient; the people being anxious to come under British rule.

ANOTHER Spanish outrage is reported from Havanah, where the officials seized the British Consular flag, the telegraph code, and other British property, on the pretence that the Counsel had not paid a debt. The Foreign Office addressed forcible representations to the Madrid Government calling for explanations and redress. We do not know what forcible representations mean; but it is painful to contrast the coolness with which insults like these are pocketed with the vigour and promptitude displayed against a weak enemy like King Theebaw.

LORD LANDSOWNE, the Canadian Governor-General, speaking at a public banquet, declared against Imperial Federation in any shape. The whole Canadian Press, express the same view, their conviction being that some attempt will follow federation to impose the English fiscal system in the Colonies.

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

HERE is an interesting little item about Disraeli from the *Greville Memoirs: The Queen and the Court* :—Moxon told me on Wednesday that some years ago Disraeli had asked him to take him into partnership, but he refused, not thinking he was sufficiently prudent to be trusted. He added he did not know how Dizzy would like to be reminded of that now.

SPEAKING of Macaulay's conversation Greville says :

It is not true, as some say, that there is nothing original in it, but certainly by far the greater part is the mere outpouring of memory. Subjects are tapped, and the current flows without stopping. Wonderful as it is, it is certainly oppressive after a time, and his departure is rather a relief than otherwise. Dundas, who is very agreeable, and very well informed, said to-day that he was a bore; but he is not. It certainly must be rather oppressive after a certain time, and would be intolerable, if it was not altogether free from conceit, vanity, and arrogance, unassuming, and the real genuine gushing out of overflowing stores of knowledge treasured up in his mind. We walked together for a long time the day before yesterday, when he talked of the History he is writing. I asked him if he was still collecting materials, or had begun to write. He said he was writing while collecting, going on upon the fund of his already acquired knowledge, and he added that it was very mortifying to find how much there was of which he was wholly ignorant.

A CURIOUS public house is among the latest attractions in Paris. It is called "La Taverne du Bagne." The walls are hung with paintings representing the horrors of convict life, interspersed with portraits of notorious Communists. All the waiters are dressed in convict uniform, and wear the chains and *boulets* of the regular *forcat*. The landlord is Citoyen Maxime Lisbonne, one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1871.

AN AMERICAN gentleman who has been making a close study of the Salvation Army, has come to the conclusion that in the United States, at all events, it is largely an outcome of hard times. People, he says, have gone into the business, because they have nothing else to do. A "Captain," prosecuted for bigamy in New Jersey, admitted that she had joined "the Army," because she "was a good tambourine player, and liked that sort of life."

THE GREATEST discovery of the hour in the German medical schools is the wonderful effect of salicylic acid. It is used instead of quinine, and it is alleged that any fever can be cured with it. Sulphide of carbon has been discovered to be the best means of restoring animation in cases of cholera. In some instances when the patient was insensible even to the pricking of needles the remedy had the desired effect. In Calcutta salicylic acid was first administered in lieu of quinine some fifteen years ago.

A CASE is reported to be under inquiry by the police in Sylhet, where a coolie died on being kicked by a European. The spleen must have been weak, on which score, the *saheb* ought to be let go. We are sure he never meant harm.

THE opium treaty, just concluded between England and China, has been drawn up in London both in the Chinese and English texts, written on the finest vellum, and bound and lettered in the most gorgeous style. Placed in a magnificent case, the treaty was surrounded with numbers of wraps and boxes, and finally committed to the hands of an official of the Chinese Legation in London who was specially despatched to Peking as the bearer of the precious document. As soon as the Emperor has placed his signature to it, the messenger will immediately return with it to London, where both copies will be signed by the Queen, and in all probability the messenger will then make another journey to Peking to deposit the Chinese copy in the archives of the empire.

MISS MARY ANDERSON performed in "Romeo and Juliet" before a crowded house at Dublin last month, and in the scene where Juliet stabs herself, so intense was her acting that she really inflicted a small wound on her bosom. The occurrence caused a painful sensation in the house till she appeared before the curtain. Some of our native *artistes* are not very much behind hand in producing similar effects. But pat at the time they are beginning to be what they should be, we have the morality scare, seeking to nip all progress development in the bud.

AN ESTEEMED correspondent writes :—"The effect of not supplying rice to Coolies under agreement in tea estates in Assam is becoming painfully manifest from day to day. The common rice is selling at 11 seers per rupee, in the more accessible places in upper Assam, but the market is worse near the outlying tea estates. If the Government pleases to institute a searching enquiry then the Commission of a systematic fraud upon the Cooly Act will come to light. So far as the rice-supply is concerned, the inspectors of labourers have no time to bother their heads about it. Where a cooly under a prosecution (persecution is the more appropriate term)—pleads starvation as a justification for the offence alleged against him, a European Magistrate would think it necessary to get him better fed in the Jail for a few days!!! A case has occurred in the Jorhat sub-division, where even this remedy would not reach. A couple of coolies, husband and wife, very fondly loved each other, but, failing to support themselves from the wages disbursed to them they thought of suicide. Immediate death was desired, the husband asked the wife to strike him with a hoe at hand, but the wife shuddered. She proposed that she would lie down back upwards when the husband could secure her death and then he would be able to put an end to his life. The husband murdered his wife, but, failing to take out his life by means of the instrument at hand, ran to the Thanna and gave himself up as a murderer. This may appear as sensational, and the facts will be whitewashed, but persons near the place of occurrence have no reason to doubt the story as told by the husband.

FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

A WHISTLING Performance of [illegible] will shortly be given at Milan. [illegible] formers undertake to whistle the [illegible] the opera, the choruses being [illegible] whistlers. Is this fine art?

THE PETRIFIED Human Eyes [illegible] latest Transatlantic ornament, [illegible] seem rather dangerous novelties. [illegible] engaged in cutting and setting the [illegible] taken seriously ill, affected, it [illegible] strong acids and poisons used in [illegible] to whose bodies the eyes belong [illegible] ball for use it is cut into four [illegible] are well polished. The eye is as [illegible] resembles iridescent glass. [illegible] Knife grinding and lead mines cause infinite more mischief.

THE GROSS area of the country which acknowledges the sway of the King of Burmah is said to be about 67,000 square miles, with a population at present estimated at 3,000,000, but which is yearly being largely reduced by migrations into British Burmah. Who made this guess about the population?

THE SALEM College has been transferred to the local Municipality with effect from 1st October 1885. Thus the Salem Municipality is the *only Municipality* in the Madras Presidency that has the honor of maintaining a *College*. The honor can be easily multiplied by Government but will the people be benefited thereby?

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL Congress, which is shortly to be held at Rome, will, says *Nature*, have a curious feature in a collection of 700 skulls of criminals, numbered and classified. To these will be added the photographs of 3,000, and the brains of more than 150 convicts, thousands of autographs, poems, sketches, and special instruments, the work of criminals, an album containing a record of 700 observations, physical and moral, on 500 criminals and on 300 ordinary men. There will also be graphic maps of crime in Europe with reference to meteorology, food, institutions, suicide, &c., tables of the stature of criminals in relation to the length of the arms, and of crime in towns compared with that of the country. What a ghastly pandering for sensation!

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON, a former Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, is, according to the Lahore paper, one of the small minority opposed to the annexation of Upper Burmah. Sir Charles has always been a just and liberal minded statesman.

SOME people seem at a loss to know what course will be followed after the elections in England. It is assumed by some people that if Lord Salisbury be defeated in November, he and his party will hold on to office till the end of January, and may then tender their resignation to the Queen, instead of facing an adverse House of Commons. This is not in accordance with recent experience. If the Liberals gain a considerable majority, Lord Salisbury will probably do, as Mr. Gladstone did in 1874, and Lord Beaconsfield in 1880, and advise Her Majesty to send for the statesman who commanded the confidence of the majority. It is now the recognised duty of a Minister defeated at a General Election to at once resign and not waste the time of the nation by challenging a collective vote of the House when he has been defeated in detail.

THE Maharaja of Mysore will go on a tour of inspection throughout his dominions. As this is the first time that such a thing has been done, great preparations are being made for his reception.

CREMATION IS a thing the authorities at Mauritius are sometimes asked to allow, and the favour has always been granted, but no law has yet existed on the subject. An ordinance is now before Council, which will soon be law, to sanction this way of disposing of dead bodies. Recently an Indian priest of the name of Bhagaretty, residing at Flacq, feeling his end approaching, made all his arrangements to have his body burnt, and his wish was duly carried out a few hours after death. There should certainly be no delay in passing the law, considering that a large number of Hindu coolies reside permanently or temporarily on the island.

IT SEEMS that the Imperial meeting at Kremsier, which lasted twenty hours, has cost the Austrian Court Treasury upwards of £60,000. *Truth* remarks :—"It is a proof of the morbid state of terror and apprehension in which the Czar exists that, on arriving at Kremsier, he refused to occupy the splendidly furnished apartments which had been prepared for him, and installed himself in a couple

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of rooms at the other end of the palace which had been destined for some members of the suite. There must have been frightful waste, or else the whole company must have indulged in a gross orgie, for 1,000 bottles of Rhine "Cabinet" wines, 3,000 of champagne, 2,500 of claret, 300 of liquers, and 300 of brandy were consumed by 800 persons at two meals." We are not sure that the expenses of the Viceregal tours in the Indian native states cannot stand comparison to this, though the quantity of hush-money be less.

SATURDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

ANOTHER MIRAGE has been observed at Valla, in Sweden. The entire lower part of the north-western horizon shone with a lurid glare, above which was a cloud-bank assuming most remarkable forms. From time to time animals, trees, and shrubs were seen. Presently a bear changed into an elephant, and a dog into a horse. Later on groups of dancers were seen, men being distinguished from women. Further north the cloud formed an oak forest, in front of which was a valley, and nearer still a park with sanded paths. Why mirage? Why not Fairies at play and Alice among them?

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting was held at Westbourne-park Chapel (Dr. Clifford's) to hear the Indian delegates, in England for the advocating of reforms in India, and especially to bring vital Indian questions before the electors on this the eve of the general election. Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., (Liberal candidate for North Paddington) was in tve chair, and he was supported by Mr. Mon Mohun Ghose, M. A., Barrister-at-law, Calcutta, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose Liberal candidate for Deptford; Mr N. G. Chandravaker, LL.B., Editor, *Indu Prokash*, Bombay; Mr. S. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, High Court, Madras; Mr. J. Seymour-Keay, Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, Conservative candidate for Camberwell; and others.

MR. DIGBY, in introducing the Indian delegates, remarked:

"This England of ours has known again and again men of many nationalities who have come to this country and found in it an asylum, an opportunity of labouring for the benefit of their own country; but never before, so far as I know, in the history of the great nation to which we belong have there been political delegates coming over 7,000 miles of the earth's territory, not with any desire to plot against the established rule of their country and ours (hear, hear), but to appeal to the sense of justice and humanity, and that you may reason in your own lights upon the things they will tell you, and then render them the assistance and the power which they can derive from none other than the electors of the United Kingdom."

ON THE motion of Mr. Seymore Keay and Mr. Wilfred Blunt the following resolutions were passed "That the appeal urged by the delegates on behalf of the people of India for a full parliamentary enquiry into the affairs of that great and populous empire is one which should receive warm sympathy and support from the sense of justice of the British electors and of the whole British nation." That this meeting expresses its cordial sympathy with the delegates in their present mission, and is of opinion that special effort should be made throughout the constituencies to secure from all Parliamentary candidates, their promise that they will give special attention to the affairs of 200,000,000 of our Indian follow-subjects."

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday* the 19*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: The Barometer.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Friday* the 20*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Experimental Proof of the Intra-cellular current. The Galvanometer.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

November 14*th*, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1885.

CANT IN POLITICS.

TIME was when the conscience of Europe was tender in regard to the spoliation of foreign countries. The nations of Europe could not make up their mind to follow the example of Shem and pitch their tents in the land of Japhet without some justification. They sought the advice of God's Vicegerent on earth, and the Pope in God's name gave some parts of the earth to the eldest son of the Church, and others to the juniors. In other words God's gift was the cloak which covered barefaced robbery. The Pope, however, soon lost his influence, and other devices had to be got up. A convenient one then was that where civilization came in contact with barbarism the latter must recede, and it did admirable work in North America and Africa. The Red Indian and the African races came in contact with European civilization and receded, leaving their homes a prey—no, a field—for the spread of civilization, barbarism getting attenuated, or dying out, under the combined influences of civilization as typified by gunpowder or fire water. Pitt put forth a modified form of this principle, but as it turned upon civilization it is not necessary to take any note of it. Science then set aside divine gifts and politico—economic maxims. Its doctrine was the "survival of the fittest." It was all pervading; it governed the whole universe. It is the sovereign law of nature; and nothing can escape its purview. Under its influence protoplasms become monkeys, monkeys baboons and hanumans, whose tail drop off under the same influence, and they become apes, chimpanzies and gorillas, and lastly man. And as this grand law of nature ceases not to work after the last change, the weak man must make room for the strong, and the black should yield his hearth and home to the white one. There is a perfection of logic in this position which none can gainsay. India was at one time inhabited by a race of dwarfish Negrilloes; they receded before the tide of sturdy Tamulians and the square-faced Mongolians, who in their turn yielded to the Aryans, who occupied India and thrived in it for thousands of years, driving the black races to the shelter of the wilderness, or the bare rocks of our hillsides. The law of survival of the fittest, however, was still at work, and mixed hordes of Bactria, Transoxiana, Persia, and Mongolia, the fittest, poured on the Aryans, the less fit, and shared their homes. The English have since followed suit, and the Russians now threaten to imitate their example. Theologians and moralists have, however, never liked this doctrine. Always at war with science, they denounce it as immoral, and sooth to say, statesmen find it too naked and outspoken for their purposes. It is always inconvenient to show one's hand at the beginning; it spoils the game altogether. Diplomacy in such cases is always better, and it has devised other maxims which are more rounded, better clad, more imposing and altogether very useful. When Prussia coveted the land of Denmark, she put forth the law of nationality. There was a large German population in Schleswig, and it was not fit that they should live under the Danes; so Schleswig and Hollestein were snatched from the Danish king. The argument, however, though successful at the time, was never pressed to its legitimate conclusion. The Danish king was weak and could not but yield to the force of the argument, or the dreadful fire of needle guns, which means the same thing. Russia was strong and it could not be made to subscribe to the doctrine, and to this day a large number of Germans still live under her sway, occupying extensive provinces which were originally German but are now Russian. The doctrine would not suit Russia, and in the course of the Russo-Afghan boundary disputes she had to formulate a new principle; it was a geographical one. If a king robbed another of half his dominion, he can under this principle urge his legitimate claim to the remainder, provided of course he is strong enough to demonstrate the truth of the principle with the point of the bayonet. Two ostensively new doctrines have been put forth by the present Prime Minister of England. One of them is *fait accompli*. When a thing has been done and completed, it should not be disturbed. Prince Alexander has already taken Roumelia, in the teeth of the express provisions of the Berlin Treaty; but since his taking is complete, he should not be disturbed! It is *fait accompli* and it should remain as it is. The doctrine has a charming *naivete* about it. It is so peaceful, so calm, so Christian like, that we wonder that Russia, Austria, Germany, and Italy should not perceive its beauty. Of course it might suggest the idea of a highway robber claiming protection on the plea of the robbery he has committed being a *fait accompli*, and the purse he had taken having been already invested in whisky and drunk in. But principles are enunciated for kings and great potentates and need not apply to such small fry as robbers. Some crusty Turk might, when brought before Prince Alexander on a charge of robbery, repeat the story of Alexander and Robber of our school days, but that would not affect the logical precision of the argument. There may be another objection. Let us suppose—by no means an improbable supposition—that Greece makes a sudden grab at Macedonia and takes it before the Porte is ready to prevent the loot, or even France suddenly pounces on Belgium before the three Great Powers pledged to protect her autonym are prepared to intervene, would the doctrine of *fait accompli* justify the robbery? Suppose, again, Servia snatches a slice from Bulgaria, and it is prepared to do so at the earliest opportunity, can our Ministers calmly say to the brother of our gracious Sovereign's son-in-law, that it is a *fait accompli* and cannot be disturbed? Perhaps a new doctrine would in that case be resorted to. The second principle is British Interests. It has long been acted upon in India, but it was only the other day that a distinguished jurist—no less a personage than Sir James Stephen—formulated it. He said that in India there can be no international law, no Vattel, no abstract principles of morality or justice—that which is the most beneficial to England is the strictest which can be tolerated; and it is now being acted upon in regard to Burmah. This is, however, a *lex loci*, and has never been openly avowed by statesmen in Europe. For instance it has not been put forward by the neighbours of Monaco. In so far the principles involved in cants are not open to any rigorous criticism. They are all more or less of a questionable character. They are, however, extremely useful and serve their purposes for the moment with wonderful success. It is not remarkable, therefore, that they are manufactured at a great rate, or that they crop up with the rapidity of mushrooms in damp places in season.

MR. MORLEY ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WE have always protested against our countrymen throwing themselves into the vortex of English party politics. If India were made the sport of party politics in England, it would be a grievous misfortune to her people. The introduction of party politics into Indian affairs cannot be too strongly deprecated. Our countrymen are greatly mistaken in thinking that because Lord Ripon was a Liberal and warmly advocated Native rights, therefore all Liberals must be our friends. There are Liberals and Liberals, as there are Conservatives and Conservatives. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind it was a Conservative Ministry that gave us the Queen's proclamation of 1858, which we rightly look upon as the Charter of our liberties; and that a Tory Secretary of State has publicly and emphatically pledged his party to the institution of a Parliamentary enquiry into the working of the system of Government established on the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown.

Those of our countrymen, who had hoped that the cause of Indian reform would be always warmly befriended in England by the great Liberal party, must have been grievously dis-

appointed at Mr. John Morley's strong denunciation of Lord Randolph Churchill's proposed Parliamentary enquiry into the operation of the Government of India. Mr. Morley is a prominent Radical leader; and yet he has thought fit to come forward as the apologist of darkness and despotism in India. In his recent Cambridge speech he strongly attacked Lord Randolph Churchill's proposed Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs. He said :—"Government is a grave task under any circumstances, but there is one part of our world-wide realm, where caution is far more urgently and imperatively needed, than in all the other spheres and departments of our dominions put together—that is India. One Indian Officer comes here, and likens the English rulers in India to men living in the slopes of a volcano; another compares our task to the navigation of a great ocean steamer through the fogs on the banks of Newfoundland. Yet Lord Randolph Churchill, on the strength of a winter tour of a few weeks in a few bits of India, makes up his mind that the time has come for getting a Parliamentary Committee to overhaul the whole of the institutions of India. There is to be a real and comprehensive enquiry —I use the Indian Secretary's own words—into the whole operation of the Government of India. The Governor-General, his Council, the Indian Army, the High Courts, the Residents, are all to be brought and placed—I don't know whether to say in the witness-box or in the dock, and the whole apparatus of authority in a country where all hangs upon authority is to be made a mark for a Parliamentary Committee to shoot at, and to be placed in a state of suspended animation, as if it were the Corporation of the city of London. How long I wonder, is the investigation to last; how many years is it to take; and how many Parliaments is it to use up? The trial of Warren Hastings occupied fourteen years of the labour of giants. Will it take any less to bring the whole of that great organisation under the purview of Parliament? No, it will take no less. When I think of all the hidden mass of excitable barbarism in India that lies ready to leap forth on us from its ambush, I am at a loss for words with regard to this wanton, this reckless promotion of new risks, perils and vicissitudes in a field that was already so thickly strewn with them. Still more I am at a loss to know by what strange distortion of language such a piece of policy comes to be covered by the name of Conservatism, and to be adopted by the Conservative party." Now, if this is all that Mr. Morley had to say against Lord Randolph Churchill's proposed Parliamentary enquiry into the operation of the Government of India, it would have been better for his reputation to have held his tongue. Mr. Morley should not have meddled with matters of which he had no knowledge. He displays a lamentable ignorance of the past history of India under British rule, for which, we confess, we were not prepared. From the passage we have quoted above it will be seen that Mr. Morley would have the British public believe that enquiry into the Government of India is an original idea of Lord Randolph Churchill's. But Lord Macaulay's sixth form school-boy knows that a periodical investigation into the affairs of India was part of the English constitutional system in the days of the East India Company. Each renewal of the Company's Charter was invariably preceded by a thorough and comprehensive enquiry by a Parliamentary Committee into the condition of India. In this way an investigation into Indian affairs was insured every twenty years in the days of the Company.

It is a matter of history that the three Parliamentary Committees which were appointed before the charter was renewed in 1813, 1833 and 1853, collected information, the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated. We would particularly ask Mr. Morley to read the valuable reports submitted by these various Committees. If he were to do so, he would be convinced that the objections he has advanced against Lord Randolph Churchill's proposed Parliamentary enquiry into the working of the Government of India, have no leg to stand upon. The experience of the past is certainly the best guide in political matters. He wonders how long the proposed investigation is to last, and opines that it will not take less than fourteen years to bring the whole operation of the Government of India under the purview of Parliament. This opinion has been formed without any good grounds. The Committee which preceded the renewal of the Charter in 1813, first sat in 1808 and continued its sittings until 1812. During the five years it sat it made five reports, including the celebrated fifth report. The next Committee was appointed in January 1832 and its labours were brought to a close in about a year. The Committee which preceded the last renewal of the charter was appointed in November 1852, and concluded its enquiry at the end of the session of 1853, or in less than a twelve month. With these facts before us how can we accept Mr. Morley's view that the proposed Parliamentary enquiry into the operation of the Government of India would take not less than fourteen years—the time occupied by the trial of Warren Hastings? There can be no analogy between that trial and an investigation into Indian affairs by a Parliamentary Committee. Then, we are entirely at a loss to understand how an enquiry into the working of the Act of 1858, by which the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown was effected, should lead to the suspension of the operation of that Government during the period the enquiry lasted. Nothing of the kind occurred during the sittings of the three Committees which were appointed before the Charter was renewed in 1813, 1833 and 1853; and surely no such result need be apprehended now. The scope of the enquiries conducted by these various Committees was very wide. They had to make a thorough investigation into the working of the whole system of Indian administration; and yet the operation of the Government of India was not suspended during the period of their sittings. The scope of Lord Randolph Churchill's Committee of enquiry would be a limited one. It will be restricted to the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. There is surely no reason whatever to apprehend that such a limited enquiry will occupy longer time and produce more disastrous results than the thorough and comprehensive investigations conducted by the Committees which were appointed before the Charter of the East India Company was renewed in 1813, 1833 and 1853. If Mr. Morley had known all that we have said above, he would have paused before coming forward to denounce Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal. His Lordship's proposal is covered by the name of Conservatism, because it is quite in accordance with ancient practice, and is not a new-fangled idea as Mr. Morley, in his gross ignorance of the history of India under British rule, supposes it to be. We must also remind Mr. Morley that such an enquiry was strongly advocated by the late lamented Mr. Fawcett in his place in the House of Commons at the beginning of the session of 1879. Mr. Fawcett was certainly a far greater authority on Indian questions than Mr. Morley can ever hope to be.

As for the "excitable barbarism" Mr. Morley certainly had an excellent illustration the other day when some fifty Liberal youths entered a conservative meeting and broke the heads and arms of many and massed most of the chairs and benches into a mound. He will find many more before the Elections are over. Why does he travel 7,000 miles away from home to hunt for it?

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFORM.

THE concluding portion of Mr. John Slagg's pamphlet on Indian Government reform is devoted to a consideration of the Government as conducted in India by the Governor-General and his Council. He says that this body in its present shape was established by the Indian Councils Act of 1861; that its advisers are officially regarded as merely the advisers, and not at all the colleagues of the Governor-General; that even the annual budget of the empire need not be laid before the Council unless it proposes some new measure of taxation; and that a member of Council accepts his office upon the tacit understanding that whatever be his private convictions, he must give his assent to every measure that is brought in by the Governor-General. Mr. Slagg is speaking here of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, and he is mistaken in thinking that the annual budget of the empire need not be brought before that body unless it proposes some new measure of taxation. The business of the Government of India is conducted under what is known as the Cabinet system which was introduced by Lord Canning. Under this system a member of Council is placed in charge of each of the principal departments of the State. All ordinary matters are disposed of by the member in charge of a department; while important questions are discussed and decided at a full meeting of the Executive Council, of which the Commander-in-chief is an Extraordinary Member. At present, Sir Steuart Bayley is in charge of the Home and Agricultural Departments; Mr. Ilbert of the Legislative Department; Sir Auckland Colvin of the Financial Department; Mr. Hope of the Public Works Department; General Wilson of the Military and Marine Department and the Viceroy himself takes up the work connected with the Foreign Office, which is considered too important to be entrusted to an ordinary member of the Executive Council. Mr. Slagg says :—"It is difficult to believe that a Council so constituted can either gauge or still less, that it can reflect the public opinion of the Natives, or that they stand in the best position to ascertain and administer the true needs of the country. For all practical purposes the Council of the Governor-General may be said to consist of the Covenanted Civilians who are members of it. But there, again, are men whose Indian experience is local and circumscribed. A Bengal Civilian knows nothing of the legislative requirements of Bombay and Madras, and *vice-versa*. The whole fabric, in fact, of Governor-General and Council is possibly a costly and cumbersome burden upon the people of India; and there is too much reason to fear that it has not adequate qualifications for the functions it is supposed to discharge." There is much truth in these observations. But the Governor-General like the Secretary of State, must have a body of advisers who are experts in Indian affairs. The Viceroy of India, like the Indian Minister at home, is generally a British politician without any Indian experience and but little Indian knowledge. He is, therefore, liable, with the best intentions to make many and serious mistakes in dealing with Indian affairs. To prevent such mistakes, he must have the advice of a body of experts. While pointing out that the Council of the Governor-General has not adequate qualifications for the functions it is supposed to discharge, Mr. Slagg does not suggest any remedial measures. In the case of the Secretary of State's Council he is ready with a plan for its abolition, so that the Indian Minister, under the pressure of English public opinion, may always be able, without any opposition to sacrifice Indian interests for the benefit of the British people. There can, however, be no doubt that an enquiry into the working of the Executive Council of the Governor-General is desirable in view to remedy defects and stimulate necessary reforms.

Next to a reform of the ExecutiveCouncil of the Governor-General would be that of the Legislative Councils in India, and we see no reason why they should not be at once re-organised. There can be no denying that the means devised for ascertaining the views and wishes, the opinions and feelings of the people of India with a view of legislation are quite defective. By far the most important feature of the system established by the Indian Councils Act of 1861 has been the admission of non-official members, both European and Native, into the Supreme and the Civil Legislative Councils. This experiment has now been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century, but experience shows that it has not been attended with the desired success. In the first place, the appointment of non-official members being dependent on selection by Government, the Government nominees, with a few honourable exceptions, have not unfrequently shewn by their action that they consider it their duty to shape their opinion with reference to that of the Government, irrespective of the merits of the questions laid before them, and thus fail to give expression to the thoughts

and feelings of the people whom they are supposed to represent. Then, as the Councils are constituted, the non-official members are in a standing minority, being generally three or four out of fifteen to twenty. In a legislative body in which the non-official element is at such a disadvantage, it may well be imagined that there is no incentive to the expression of Native opinion, and when expressed it has little practical effect. Again, the non-official members can only take part in the proceedings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council when it sits in Calcutta. Under these circumstances, it is not a matter of surprise that the non-official members are powerless to modify or influence the course of legislation. "These appointments," observes Mr. Slagg, "are, in fact, looked upon simply as compliments to individuals, and it is probably hoped that they will give a representative appearance to the constitution of the Council; but, I fear, this is only an appearance. I venture to think that an enquiry into the composition and functions of this legislative body would be of the utmost value. Public opinion in this country is rapidly gaining sympathy with the popular demand in India for a larger share in the control of the Government of India in the country itself. We are making some effort to enlarge the basis of Local Self-Government in the large towns, and that is only the natural and logical prelude to the administration of Imperial affairs by the Indian people on their own soil. Whether the present composition of the Governor-General affords a hopeful basis for such aspirations is a point in which I entertain grave doubts. At any rate, it would be proper fully and accurately to inform ourselves of the degree in which it gives rise to such hopes, and of the manner in which it falls short of the just ideal." It is almost needless to say that we fully concur in this view. We may, however, say that the defects in the constitution of the Legislative Councils in India are so obvious that they can be ascertained and remedied without going through a preliminary and costly process of enquiry. The remedy for the evil is easy of application. Let the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils be assimilated to that of the Ceylon Legislative Council. We do not see any reason why the concessions that have been made to the Sinhalese should be withheld from the people of India. The Legislative Council of Ceylon was established more than half a century ago, and yet it was constituted on a more liberal basis than the existing Legislative Councils of India, which came into existence nearly thirty years afterwards. In Ceylon, as in India, the Legislative Council consists of official and non-official members, the official element prepondering. But then the non-official element is not at such a disadvantage in Ceylon as it is in this country. The Legislative Council of the Island is composed of sixteen members—ten official and six non-official. Although the non-official members are in a standing minority, they are able to influence the course of legislation. It is a recognised custom in Ceylon that when the non-official members are unanimous, they carry the day, and the official element drops its opposition. This practice is, indeed, not a part of the constitution; but it has almost acquired the force of law by long usage. Then, although the non-official members of the Ceylon Legislative Council are, like those of the Indian Legislative Councils, selected by Governments, the selections are there made with due reference to the wishes of the public. Of the six non-official members, one represents the Tamil interest, one the Sinhalese interest, one the Eurasian interest and three European interests. Of course, the small European community of the Island is allowed a disproportionately large number of representatives in the Legislative Council; but that mistake may be easily avoided in reorganising the Legislative Councils of India. When a vacancy occurs in the Ceylon Legislative Council, the community concerned holds public meetings and chooses its representative. This system cannot exactly be introduced into India, where the conditions are different. But in this country the right of nominating non-official members might be by election, by a well regulated franchise with a high minimum of qualification. As this, however, cannot be done without an Act of Parliament, no power of selecting non-official members may be at once granted to recognised public bodies which represent particular communities. The Ceylon Legislative Council possesses two valuable powers which should be given to the Indian Legislative Councils. In the first place, the members enjoy the right of interpelation, and in the second place, they have control over the public purse. They have the privilege of questioning the Government regarding its proceedings, or those of its subordinate officers, and not a single farthing of the public money can be spent without the sanction of the Council. The want of these two valuable privileges makes the Indian Legislative Councils the shams they are. The time has come when a representation of the people, though partial and incomplete as an experimental measure, should be secured in the Indian Legislative Council. The present disproportion of number between official and non-official members should be done away with, and the scope of the deliberation of the Councils extended so as to include financial matters, in regard to which the tax-payers have at present no voice whatever.

Mr. Slagg next considers briefly the chief points which are directly and mainly influenced by the Government of the country. Taking up the question of revenue and taxation, he points out that the revenue derived from opium is involved in much instability and future uncertainty, owing to the competition that has been raised in China and other countries. He thinks that this competition may cause a serious decline in the receipts from opium and a complication with the Chinese Government might strike off at a single blow some seven or eight millions from the Indian budget. The Indian opium revenue is much less uncertain than it is generally supposed to be. If the foolish outcry raised against the opium trade by sentimental philanthropists in England is not listened to, we need not at all apprehend the loss of the revenue derived from it. The competition of China and other countries as Sir Henry Daly, while Governor-General's Agent for Central India, showed, can do the Indian drug little harm. It is used by the well-to-do classes who can afford to buy articles of superior quality. Indian opium is as much prized in China as the French wines and spirits are valued in England. The other important item of revenue which Mr. Slagg considers unstable is that derived from taxation of land. He justly remarks that it is of the highest importance that the assessment of land in India should be regulated in a mixed and equitable manner, and upon this mainly depends the prosperity of a country where three quarters of the people derive their sustenance from the land. He says:—"Now I know that Anglo-Indian officialism is on the whole satisfied with this department of its administration; but this opinion is much in need of outside support. It is not my duty now to enter into full description of the condition of the Indian agriculturist, still less to propose remedies for that condition; I will only give one or two reasons for considering that the ordinary official opinion on the subject is hardly justified by the facts. Take the Deccan where there are no landlords, where the Government demand is made separately with each ryot; do we find the condition of the cultivators superior to that which prevails, say in Eastern Bengal, and around Calcutta and Hooghly? It is notoriously the reverse. It can be shown beyond reach of question that the cultivators in this part of India when they first came under British rule, were in an exceptionally flourishing condition, and that they have been ruined in consequence of the excessive exactions of the State." In the discussions on the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill the harsh and rigid character of the revenue system of Bombay was fully laid bare, and the Government promised to modify it. But soon after the Bill was passed, it was announced that no alteration of the system was possible. A thorough and impartial enquiry into the operation of the revenue system on the temporarily settled provinces will clearly demonstrate the miserable condition to which the exactions of the State have reduced the agricultural classes. Instead of taking any steps to remedy the deplorable state of things in the provinces where there are no landlords, our benevolent Government has framed a most mischievous Tenancy Act for Bengal, where the condition of the cultivators under the private landlord is far superior to that of the peasantry in Madras and Bombay, where the ryotwar system prevails. But then it is a very easy and cheap process to be generous at another's cost.

A COMPLETE EDITION OF RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY'S WORKS.

ONE of the most profound Indian scholars of the present century was Raja Rammohun Roy. He was, perhaps, not so extensively read in Sanskrit literature as many of his contemporary pandits were; but he excelled them all in his thorough mastery of what he had read, and in that admirable power of analysis which enabled him to shift the wheat from the chaff. Bound by the rules of Nyaya logic, he might not have excelled in argument pitted against a thorough Naiyayika, but he was a perfect master of the logic that destroys sophistry, unerringly rends asunder the trammels of scholastic logomachy, and sets forth truth in all its naked majesty. He was a sworn enemy to bigotry; and an unmerciful destroyer of error. The Vedantism he professed was nothing new; it had been cultivated by some of the noblest scholars and theologians of India for ages; but to him is due the high credit of bringing that system of philosophy home to the public of Bengal. In the words of the inscription engraved on his tomb in the cemetery of Arno's Vale, near Bristol, "to great natural talents he united a thorough mastery of many languages, in some of which, particularly English, he distinguished himself greatly." He was the first to use the Bengali language in polemical discussion, and to give birth to a prose style which forms the basis of our present vernacular. "His unwearied labour to promote the social, moral, and physical condition of the people of India; his earnest endeavours to suppress idolatry and the rite of Suttee, and his constant, zealous advocacy of whatever tended to advance the glory of God and the welfare of man, live in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen." The life of a reformer is a life of constant battle, and the life of Rammohun Roy formed no exception. He might have well said "*la guerre c'est ma vie.*" When yet a youth he published an essay in Arabic entitled *Tuhfat ul Mujahedin*, in which he brought his thorough knowledge of the Aristotlian logic to bear on the unity of the Godhead. Its excellence as a literary composition was admitted by all, but it created a host of enemies among learned Moulvis. Even his father could not tolerate his heterodox opinions, and expelled him from the paternal roof. His subsequent essays in English and Bengali served only to multiply the number of his enemies. Current religion and religious rites and observances of the country formed the principal themes of his disquisitions, and as they are the sorest points in human nature, they could not but alienate his countrymen from him. His heterodox mode of living as a protest against the simple life of the native community, greatly acerbated the antipathy against him. His attack against the Biblical doctrine of trinity in unity, estranged him from all earnest Churchmen, and so, while the few men of light and leading among the Hindus and Europeans took him by the hand, the great mass rose against him, and the controversies he had to carry on against them were constant and most harassing. And be it said to his honor that he was always victorious. He silenced all opposition, and answered every adverse argument with a degree of fulness and logical accuracy and perspicacity that left nothing to be desired. His success, however, did not convert his opponents into his followers; they remained sullen and envious, and brought the full measure of their *odium theologicum* to bear upon him and his works. Hence it is that for full half a century no attempt has proved successful to bring out a complete edition of his numerous works, essays and dissertations. Now, however, all adverse passions have been calmed; the different authors of the controversy have disappeared from the scene; the spread of education has prepared the people at large to appreciate real merit; and the transitionary state of the Hindu religion has given a special impetus

to enquiry; we think therefore the time has come when the scattered writings of the great scholar and reformer may be expected to receive that welcome from our countrymen which they have hitherto withheld from them. Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose M. A., B. L. and his zealous and earnest associate Babu Ishan Chunder Bose have done well in undertaking a complete edition of those works. The first volume is now before us, and we hope it will be so largely patronised as to ensure the publication of the 2nd volume at an early date. The work of editing has been very carefully done, and deserves praise.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves town for Orissa this morning. Owing to the state of the tides in the Hughli and to avoid the risk of being detained a night at Sagur, His Honor will travel to Diamond Harbour by special train and will embark in the B. I. S. N. Steamer *Madura* at noon. The party will comprise Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson, Miss Thompson, Messrs. Barnes, Peacock, Risley, Col. Trevor, Capts. Stiffe and Rawlison.

SIR RIVERS THOMSON will call a general meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in Calcutta, on the 8th December. Rs. 10,375 have already been subscribed towards the fund.

ON RE-OPENING of the High Court on Wednesday next, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris will not take his seat on the bench, as his furlough has been extended till the 17th of January 1886.

IT IS STATED that the Jewellers and Stationers of Radhabazar and Chinabazar have resolved not to open their shops for business on Sundays. Any one of their number infringing this rule will, it is said, be liable to be fined fifty rupees. We are by no means sure that this is a move in the right direction, since, it will entail considerable and unnecessary hardships on the general public, and we should be sorry to find other native traders imitating this example. It is notorious that business men, cannot make time to do their shopping on week days, and will be very much inconvenienced if the principal shops are closed on the only day of the week that they can manage to have anything like breathing time. We have not the slightest desire to grudge the hard worked Radhabazar and Chinabazar traders, a holiday, if they themselves can afford it; but we are anxious to point out the extreme undesirability of Sunday closing, and they will find at their cost that, in the long run, in addition to the inconvenience to the public, it will entail a larger loss in business than they would care for. There is no reason, why, in imitation of the English custom, they, as if apprehensive of breaking the Sabbath, should insist on taking holidays on Sundays alone. Any other day of the week, on which business, by general agreement, may be supposed to be dull, would do just as well for the purposes of a holiday. We would commend this to the consideration of that newly-formed and useful institution, the native Chamber of Commerce at Hatkhola. By the way how will they realize the fine?

WE ARE ever pleased to find intelligent scions of our great families coming forward and taking their legitimate share in the public movements of the day. We are, therefore, very glad to see the name of Kumar Nilkrishna, the eldest son of Maharaja Kamalkrishna, among the new candidates for Municipal Commissionership, at the forthcoming elections. The young Kumar, who is already well known for his intelligence, energy and public spirit, is contesting ward No. 1 while his cousin Kumar Manavendrakrishna, son of Maharaja Narendrakrishna, Barrister-at-Law, is contesting ward No. 2. Infinitely more good would be done if all our rich men could be induced to take their proper share in the country's work, and for this reason, if not for any other, the public should not be slow in supporting these young men. Mr. Cotton is another candidate for municipal honours in ward No. 16, and we have not the slightest doubt that he will be returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Cotton's excellent services to Calcutta and the country, during the late Municipal Imbroglio are yet too fresh in the minds of the people to be easily obliterated. Calcutta is really to be congratulated on Mr. Cotton's candidature.

THOSE WHO are in the habit of crying themselves hoarse for securing the metropolis the inestimable boon of Octroi duty, should lose no time in paying a visit to one of the many places where the duty is levied, as they are sure to find much to strengthen and support their opinion about fitness of things. The comfortable and, we dare say, necessary detention at the Customs office while your portmanteaus and bags and *gantris* are being rummaged and searched and turned upside down, as if you were guilty of the most detestable larceny, should, alone convince the irascible opponents of the measure of the utter hollowness of their contention. One need not go so far as one of those nice European towns where every pocket of your coat and unmentionables, nay every lady's dressing case, will be made a diligent search of, lest any article liable to duty be cunningly concealed therein. Nearer home one may have plenty of pleasurable experience and excitement about the excellent working of Octroi. A gentleman of our acquaintance had lately occasion of visiting a Native State which we shall not name for diverse reasons, and had more of this pleasant experience than he cared to have. On nearing the city gate he saw a batch of what he at first took for thieves or like culprits, but who really were a number of unoffending peaceful people wending their way to the city, subjected to the most merciless and harassing scruitiny by the *chungi masul* officials. For some reasons not known to himself he was let go unmolested, but was not equally fortunate when leaving the city a few days afterwards. His conveyance was stopped and a search was demanded. The gentleman had purchased a few rupees worth of toys and stone vessels, carefully packed, which drew the particular attention of the customs officers, and which they insisted on searching. He had unfortunately more of animal spirits about him than was likely to do him good, and sturdily objected to any such search since he could not possibly repack his things then and there. A timely display of *sahibi mezaj* alone brought about an arrangement that customs (including exchange for the coins of the raj,) should be levied on the *declared* value. His troubles had not, however, ended here, as the writing of the receipt and detention at a second customs office took up a quarter of an hour more, to the eminent risk of the gentleman's missing the train he had intended to travel by. But others—chiefly subjects of the *raj*—were less fortunate, and were detained longer and did miss the train. A poor *goalini* with her basket of dried cowdung cakes could not be let go until each and every one of her cakes had been properly examined. Experiences like these, would, we are afraid, be not much relished in Calcutta.

TASTES and opinions differ widely, and it is well they should; otherwise the world would not be worth living in. A dull monotony and chilling uniformity would be as oppressive as life in a solitary cell without even the variation of the warder's visits. Life at election time in England is most exciting, because of the hopes and fears it produces, the diverse opinions and theories enunciated, and the multiplicity of devices resorted to to win the favor of the electors and the people generally. Even the rotten eggs, the cabbage-heads and broken chairs and benches which fly about are useful, and a screaming farce can scarcely produce the same amusement as the sight of a Napolean la Petit *alias* Bumble running away to find shelter in a friendly hostel from the peltings and hootings of an excited mob. To us, from a distance, what appears most amusing is the diversity of opinions that we notice in election speeches. Take for instance the utterances of some of the Anglo-Indian candidates. Mr. Maclean formerly of the *Bombay Gazette*, tells an English audience, "India is thriving and you are starving. The case of India need in nowise trouble Englishmen." Certainly not. England with an average income of Rs. 350 is starving, and India with Rs. 15 thriving!; and when they tire of it, why, they are welcome to migrate on five years' bonds to Assam, Mauritius and Jamaica. This is due, doubtless, to the wise counsels of Mr. Maclean and his *confreres*, and so long such people are here no Englishman need bother himself about India. Let a majority vote for Mr. Maclean and the millennium will be at hand. Sir Richard Temple was never at a loss for reasons. He says, "the acres of the Indian peasant are growing broader and richer about him, and hence he does not seek employment in the army as before. Here we have a scientific discovery. Nobody had before noticed that lands *grew*, but Sir Bumble has, in the course of his long and diversified career in India, made acres to grow "broader." It is a pity that he did not succeed in making the "Temple ration" suffice to keep body and soul together. As for growing "richer," our noodles of the Agricultural Department urge with stentorian voice that our fields are becoming rapidly exhausted and effete. But then they are noodles only, and Sir Richard is—well, a candidate for Parliamentary honors. Another Baronet, likewise a former governor of Bombay, says that "the natives of India are lightly taxed and enjoy all but the highest offices." He succeeded Sir Richard, and of course knew not that five to seven millions of human beings died of starvation in the Dekkan, because they were "lightly taxed." We presume he was here when Dr. Hunter exposed the horrors caused by the "light tax," in the Council Chamber of the Governor-General, and no one could question the accuracy of the position he assumed, and the Viceroy had to shunt the matter out of the line by saying that it would be taken notice of in the Executive Department. Our amusement at reading the reports of these and such like utterances is, however, to a certain extent marred by their moral aspect. A man may honestly differ in opinion from another and we would be the last to quarrel with him, but can we attribute the instances under notice to sincere difference of opinion and nothing more? Jove laughs at lover's promises; does he indulge in similar cachin nation over election speeches? Any way a great number of election speeches exhibit a sad picture of human morality.

THE FIRST monthly meeting of the Bethune Society was held on Thursday last at the theatre of the Medical College, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton presiding. The President proposed the following resolution:—"That this Society place on record its sense of the profound loss which it has sustained by the death of the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, who was a member of the Society from the date of its establishment in 1851, and who for nearly 18 years was its Vice-President." The Rev. Father Lafont seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Cotton then delivered his lecture on "India's Revolution in its Social and Moral aspects." It was listened to by the crowded assembly with marked attention. The lecturer said that great social and moral changes were about to take plaoe in India. The germs of a great political revolution were already visible, but that was not an occasion in which he should consider that momentous question, nor should he do more than refer in the most general terms to the religious tendencies of the time, to which alone they could look for a final solution of the social and moral difficulties by which they were surrounded. He confined his remarks to the subject described in the title of his address. Among those who took part in the interesting discussion that followed the lecture were Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, Nawab Abdul Latif and Babus Norendro Nath Sen and Surendro Nath Banerjee. We cannot speak too highly of the lecture. He showed himself a thorough master of his subject.

BABU DWARKANATH CHUCKERBUTTY, Vakil, High Court, has done a very acceptable service to the public at large by bringing out a handy

and useful edition of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It is replete with judicious notes regarding decided cases under the old law, which bring out with great clearness the nature and bearings of the new law, and greatly help legal practitioners to come to what they seek with the smallest trouble. The editor supplies also extracts from official papers, and from the proceedings of the Council, containing the expositions of the object and purport of the different sections of the law as given by the responsible official members. He adds, likewise, the Report of the Select Committee and the Sections of the Irish Land Law relating to compensation for disturbance as also a full Index. Babu Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty is a thorough good lawyer who has carried on his profession with great success for many years, and the Bengal Land Law is his *especialite;* few can claim a more thorough knowledge of it. He has had to argue almost every section of the old law in our courts, and as a person of cultured mind, strong common sense, and wide experience, he has brought to his self-imposed task an amount of qualification which cannot but produce the most valuable fruits. We have no hesitation in strongly recommending his book to the public. To the lawyer it will prove a valuable hand-book, and to zemindars and others interested in rent questions it cannot fail to be of great help. We do not as a rule like people to be their own lawyers, no more than to be their own physicians; but one may to his great advantage refer to a law book which concerns his affairs before calling in a professional adviser. The book has been published by Mr. D. M. Traill of British Indian Street.

THE following cutting from the *Pioneer* gives an excellent summary of the intrigues which culminated in the Roumelian revolt. We are sure it will interest many of our readers:

"Some interesting details of the rising at Philippopolis, taken from Eastern newspapers are given in *Vanity Fair*. They may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1. Russia objected to the reappointment of Aleko Pasha.
2. Gavril Pasha was appointed Governor of Eastern Roumelia.
3. The East Roumelians, official and unofficial, were enraged at this.
4. Gavril Pasha dismissed his chief officers, and gave their subordinates reason to fear that he would dismiss them all.
5. Ever since 1878 Russian Secret Societies had advocated union with Bulgaria. But they were kept quiet partly by Russian advice, and partly by Aleko Pasha and his subordinates, whom the people did not dislike.
6. Aleko Pasha's officers being dismissed, were ready to form a Provisional Government.
7. It being (so it is said) a Bulgarian tradition that the deposition of a Sovereign must always be performed by a woman, Mdlle. Stoyanoff attended, and with a revolver in one hand, and a naked sword in the other, entered the chamber of Gavril Pasha in the middle of the night, and told him that he was a prisoner in the name of the people and of the Provisional Government.
8. Mdlle. Nedelia Stoyanoff, aged sixteen, is the sister of the Editor of the *Borba*, a revolutionary journal.
9. Among the members of the Provisional Government are:—President, Dr. Strauski; Vice President, Dr. Tchomakoff; Commandant of the City, Major Lubomski; and M. Mokouroff. These were Ministers or officers of Aleko Pasha whom Gavril dismissed. M. Yanceloff (a physican) and M. Yurukoff, who are described as members of the Conservative Party, went over to the Provisional Government on the day of its appointment, and are among its members.

Everything betokens that Russia prepared not the rising, but first the means of rising, and secondly the strong temptation to rise, leaving matters which she could not venture openly to direct to take their own course, trusting to her skill and experence to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm. So long as she retains the veto on the appointment of Turkish Governors, given to her (under the name of Europe) by the Treaty of Berlin she can prevent any Turkish province from enjoying either law or liberty."

DURING THE past, year there has been a decline of trade with Kabul larger in the exports to that country than in the imports from it, and the falling off has been continuous for the last three years. "The causes of the decline must be sought in the exactions to which traders are subject as their merchandise passes from place to place in Afghan territory, and in the fiscal measures adopted by the Russians to prevent British or Indian goods, from entering Russian Turkestan. It was stated in the review for 1883-84 that orders had been issued prohibiting the entry into Russian Asiatic territory of all British or Indian goods except tea, muslins, and indigo, and that on these three classes of goods heavy duties had been imposed. The result of course was that contraband trade commenced. The Russians are now taking steps to prevent smuggling, and even to prevent the importation of the three classes of goods named, by the establishment of a preventive line which, it is hoped, will shut out our goods altogether from the markets in Russian territory. Under such a system, however inefficiently it may be carried into practice, prices must be raised to an extent which will materially lessen the demand for these goods, and a further decline of trade may probably be looked for. If the Amir's government could be persuaded to reduce or abolish the import and transit duties charged on goods circulating in Afghanistan there is little doubt that the expansion of trade in Afghanistan itself would minimise the effects of the fiscal policy adopted by the Russians, and a steady and increasing trade would be created. The principal imports from Kabul are: horses, drugs (including assafœtida and charras), madder or manjit, fruits, ghi, raw silk and silk-goods, tobacco, and wool. The imports of fruits and manjit represented together a value of 13⅛ lakhs, the value of all the merchandise imported being only 23-84 lakhs."

WE HAD only the other day, occasion of noticing the mistaken and mischievous spirit of economy, which induced a District Magistrate, to decline to accept the offer of the Local Government, in aid of the sufferers from the inundations, on the plausible ground, that he could raise the necessary funds from amongst the District Zamindars. We have again to notice another instance of false economy—considerably modified in this case, which seems to be a characteristic of most of our District Administrators. Mr. Toynbee, the Collector of Hoogly reports, that the alotted Rs.1000 have not yet been spent, although a second thousand of rupees could, with advantage, be spent in the Jahanabad Sub-Division alone. Mr. Toynbee says, that strictly speaking, there is nothing like distress even in the parts worst affected and, therefore, we fancy, he sees no occasion for spending so enormous a sum as thousand rupees. We are not fortunate enough in being acquainted with Mr. Toynbee's idea of "distress." But if the destruction of over three thousand houses and a half in only three thannas of a single Sub-division, and the complete loss of the *aus* crop, which this year was an unusually promising one, may be supposed to mean distress, there has been more of it than Mr Toynbee himself could have liked to see. Mr Toynbee does not surely care to take his standard from a brother Collector, who is reported to have observed, that he cannot understand how there can be anything like famine, so long as there is grass in the fields and leaves on tree-tops. There would be nothing surprising in the recurrence of the Behar, Madras or Orissa scenes if the responsible heads of the administration, with whom lies the organisation and working of relief-works, were to borrow *their* idea of distress from economic magistrates and collectors like these. Sir Rivers Thomson has personally witnessed intense sufferings in some of the affected parts, and will see more shortly. He has, however, not seen nor will he ever see the worst. But from what little he has been able to see for himself, he should be able to judge that reports like these are not reliable. There is plenty of distress, distress which ten times the alotted sum would barely suffice to relieve, and it is not for the Government to be niggardly and parsimonious at critical junctures like this.

A NUMEROUSLY attended and brilliant Viceregal levee was held at Ajmere on Saturday before last, and in the afternoon His Excellency opened the Mayo College building, and Lady Dufferin distributed prizes to the young Chieftain students. Lord Dufferin announced that Lady Dufferin proposes, as long as she remains in this country, to present annually a gold medal to the Mayo College, to be competed for on terms which will be settled hereafter. On Thursday the Viceroy arrived at Indore by special train, breaking his journey at Chittore to visit the famous hill fortress. At Udaipore he had some shooting. There were the usual receptions, addresses, durbars garden parties and illuminations, and probably some business, the nature of which is yet unknown. On Saturday Viceroy opened the Daly Hall of the Rajkumar College, built by subscription raised by native chiefs of Central India, in honor of the late Agent to the Governor-General. Later on His Excellency left for Jodhpore. During his visit to Indore the Viceroy is said to have presented the Maharaja Holkar with a splendid railway Saloon carriage, a fine piece of work elaborately finished.

THE following telegram received from Bombay, under date November 11, will be read with interest. "A telegram received here yesterday from London, says, that frequent meetings are being held by the Indian Delegates in different parts of the country. Yesterday Sir Charles Dilke presided at a large and very cordial assembly; to-morrow an immense meeting takes place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The speeches of the Delegates excite the keenest interest."

THOUGH to ordinarily gifted mortals the *casus belli* may not be as clear as it is to the specially gifted advocates of war and spoliation, India is now fairly launched in a bloody and expensive war with Burma, not for the protection of her own interests or in self defence, so far as one can see, but in the interests of a handful of British merchants making their millions in the Burmese forests, from whom the Burmese authorities were presumptuous enough to demand their dues. Theebaw's reply to the ultimatum showed that he was willing, generally, to accept the terms offered by the British Government, but with reference to foreign relations, the reply states that, having entered into relations with France, Germany, and Italy, he can give no answer until after consulting these Powers. We are not aware that an independent king having other foreign relations, could consistently with dignity and self interest reply otherwise. Further amicable negotiations could certainly have brought about a bloodless and satisfactory settlement. But the sons of mars were eager for bloodshed and *looting* and the Viceroy's sanction was at once obtained to cross the frontier. Theebaw, in the meanwhile, has not been quite as inattentive to the situation in which he has been placed, as some would have us believe, but had made adequate preparations for counteracting our preparations, as the judicious and speedy disposition of his troops to the extent of 10,500, along all possible routes of advance, plainly indicates. And seeing that he must fight whether he will or not, he has issued a royal proclamation signed by all the Ministers and Priests, calling upon all loyal and faithful subjects to fight for their country and their religion, which the advance of British troops threatens to destroy. Preparations are being made to block the river at Minhla and Yenangyoung. An Italian Engineer and Naval Officer has left Mandalay for the front. It is supposed that a close watch is kept at Minhla by the Burmese, and it is certain that they will prevent the steamer *Dowoon* leaving with Mr. Andreino and the Europeans. The latter are determined to entrench themselves in the Italian Doctor's house, and the Mahomedan merchants will do the same in the late customs-farmer's house. Theebaw's proclamation, however, states that Europeans and other foreigners are not to be molested and they were summoned to the palace to receive personal assurance of their safety. A force of 1,000 British soldiers taken from the Burma garrison, under General Buck, has been told off to operate from Tounghoo, but the matter has not been quite settled. The Government has ordered strong stockades on the Aeng frontier, in Arrakan. Our Government also has not been slow to issue a Counter-proclamation to the subjects of king Theebaw. The proclamation states that all Burmese subjects and officials will be unmolested, nay rewarded, if they own British allegiance and remain faithful to the British cause, and that religous duties and commercial pursuits will not be interfered with. All are warned that death or maltreatment of British soldiers will entail a heavy fine and disarmament and officials are instructed no longer to seek orders from Hlootdaw or the Mengyees at Mandalay, as Prince Thebow will never rule the country again. British troops are fast arriving at Thayetmyo and active hostilities will soon commence, since orders have been received from the Viceroy to advance across the frontier. Plans are already under consideration for

housing the British troops at Mandalay, when they have taken possession of it. Theewbaw on the other hand personally superintends the defences and promises us a rather tough job. The Burmese troops are collected in large members at Menhla. Now that the die is cast, our only hope is that the advance will be rapidly made and the unpleasant business brought to a speedy close, with as little bloodshed and expenditure as is possible. Since the above was written news has been received that active hostilities have already commenced. The result of the first engagement with Theebaw's troops has been the capture of the steamer *Loo-Loo Yengyun*, a stern paddle wheeler.

Mr. Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, has denounced the warlike operations of the Government of India. The *Times*, in the course of a leader on the question, advocates the adoption of a strong policy in dealing with Theebaw.

AT THE SITTING of the Conference of the Great Powers at Constantinople, on the 7th instant, a general basis for future deliberations was drafted. The endeavours of the German Ambassador to reconcile the views of England and Russia, had strengthened the hopes that a peaceful settlement will be arrived at. The Conference has approved of the principle of restoring the *status quo ante* in Roumelia, but differences have arisen regarding the means to be adopted in effecting the same. Servia has declared war against Bulgaria on the gronnd of the unjustifiable attacks that have been made by the Bulgarians on the Servain outposts.

WE DO not remember having heard of the wreck of a mail-steamer, of the well-known Peninsular and Oriental Company, for a long time, and we believe, within the last thirty years none of the Company's Steamers has been wrecked. We deeply regret to announce, however, that the mail steamer, *Indus* from Calcutta to Colombo went ashore on the north-east coast of Ceylon, sixty miles north of Trincomalee on Sunday before last and is a total wreck. The passengers, officers, and crew were taken on board the gunboat *Ranger*, and landed at Trincomalee. The luggage and ship's compasses have been saved, but nothing else. All the cargo is lost.

THE notorious Eliza Armstrong case has come to a close and Mr. Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been found guilty of abduction of the girl and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

THE deliberations of the Delegates at the Monetary Conference have resulted in a decision to prolong the Convention for five years, with a further period of five years for liquidation. Belgium is negotiating with a view of joining the Conference.

THE STATEMENT that the British army is to be increased by ten battalions is officially declared to be inaccurate. The Government has not yet decided upon the means to be taken for supplying additional British troops for India.

THE GERMAN Government has decided to appoint a Consul at Bombay and a Consul-General at Calcutta.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications :—

1. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for Augnst 1885.
2. Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India 1884-85.
3. Lecture by Mr. T. Wardle on Researches in Silk Fibre.
4. A Bengali Grammar a'so an Asamese Grammar by G. F. Nicholl Esq., M.A.
5. The Life and Work of Syed Ahmed Khan C. S. I.
6. Kabita Sangraha.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G Saunders, C B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Suprintendent London Medical Mission, writes :—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—" I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R.C Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes :—I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 11*th November*, 1885.

General—3rd Novr—Mr J L Herald, Asst Magte and Collr Bogra, is transfrd to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is apptd to have charge of the Sungoo sub-divn of that Dist.

Baboo Bhupati Churkerbutty, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Midnapore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, from date he avails himself of it.

The following apptmts are made in the Chittagong Volr Rifle Corps:—

A Company,—Mr C A Mills to be Captain; Mr A F Dowling to be Lieutenant; Mr C M Jones to be Lieutenant.

B Company,—Mr W Worden to be Captain; Mr J L Wilcox to be Lieutenant.

Mounted Company,—Mr S J Douglas to be Lieutenant.

4th Novr—The services of Mr P Nolan, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt from 16th Octr to the 4th Novr.

5th Novr—W Kemble, Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed special leave for six months, from 27th inst.

Mr W H D'Oyly, Magte and Collr, Bhagulpore, is apptd to act as Opium Agent, Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Kemble, or until further orders.

Mr A A Wace, Magte and Collr of Furreedpore, on furlough, is apptd to act as Magte and Collr, Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W H D'Oyly.

The services of Mr C P Caspersz, Asst Magte and Collr, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt.

This cancels the order of 16th Octr, posting Mr Caspersz to the dist of Cuttack.

Mr T Inglis, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Midnapore, is transfd to Cuttack, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr F F Handley, Jt Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to the sudder of the dist of Midnapore.

Baboo Boloram Moitra is apptd temply to be Sub-Dy Collr of the fourth grade, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Maldah, vice Moulvie Golam Lilahi, on deputation.

Baboo Kali Narain Roy is apptd temply to be a Sub-Dy Collr of the fourth grade, and is posted to Nowada, in the dist of Gya, vice Moulvie Anwar Ahmed, on deputation.

Baboo Kali Narain Roy will continue to be employed as Manager, Nyakhusan Estate, Midnapore, until further orders.

Moulvie Syed Mohioodden is apptd temply to be a Sub-Dy Collr, fourth grade, and posted to Nowada, in the dist of Gya, vice Baboo Kali Narain Roy, on deputation.

Moulvie Syed Warris Ali is apptd temply to be a Sub-Dy Collr, fourth grade, and is posted to Hajipore, in the dist of Mozufferpore, vice Baboo Nibaran Chundra Ghuttack, on deputation.

Baboo Behary Lal Sircar is apptd temply to be a Sub-Dy Collr, fourth grade, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Durbhunga, vice Mr R G Blyth, on deputation. This cancels the order of 16th Octr, placing the service of Baboo Behary Lal Sircar at the disposal of the Fincial Dept of this Govt.

Baboo Bhugobutty Churn Bhattacharjee is apptd temply to be a Sub-Dy Collr, fourth grade, and is posted to Ranaghat, in the dist of the Nuddea, vice Baboo Poorno Chunder, Bysack, on deputation.

The undermentioned gentlemen are apptd temply to be Sub-Dy Collrs of the fourth grade, and are posted to the dists mentioned opposite their names. Their services are placed at the disposal of the Fincial Dept of this Govt for employment on excise work:—

Baboo Lolit Mohun Pal, Dacca, Anundo Chunder Ghose, Monghyr, and Kali Persad Chatterjee, Burdwan.

9th Novr—Syed Kutubooddin, Tempy Sub-Dy Collr Behar, Patna, is allowed leave for two months, in extension of leave granted him under order of 25th Septr.

10th Novr—Baboo Manick Lall Pal, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

The following confirmation and promotions are made in the Sub executive Service:—

Confirmed in the Third Grade—Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed from 23rd Augt, vice Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, retd, Mr H Thomson from 1st Sept, vice Baboo Hursahoy Sing, retd.

Promoted temply to the third Grade—H W Barber, vice Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Moulvie Mahomed from 1st Sept, vice Mr H Thomson.

Confirmed in the Fourth Grade—Mr W B Martin from 23rd Augt, vice Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Baboo Tariney Kumar Ghose from 1st Sept, vice Mr H Thomson.

Promoted temply to the Fourth Grade—Mr J R Hand from 23rd Augt, vice Mr W. B. Martin, Baboo Kasi Kinkar Sen from 1st Sept, vice Baboo Tariney Kumar Ghose.

Confirmed in the Fifth Grade—Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee from 9th July, vice Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, decd. Baboo Joggobundhoo Khan from 23rd Aug, vice Mr W B Martin. Mr. A H Warde-Jones from 1st Sept, vice Baboo Tariney Kumar Ghose.

Promoted temply to the Fifth Grade—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mukerjee from 5th July, vice Baboo Tarun Chunder Sircar, decd. Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar from 23rd Augt, vice Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan. Moulvie Zakir Hossein from 1st Sept, vice Mr A H Warde Jones.

Confirmed in the Sixth Grade—Baboo Radhakant Banerjee from 5th July, vice Baboo Tarun Chunder Sircar, decd. Moulvie Fuzul Karim from 9th July, vice Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee. Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter from 23rd Aug vice Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan, Baboo Shama Churn Mitter from 1st Sept, vice Mr A H Warde-Jones.

Promoted temply to the Sixth Grade—Baboo Sheo Nundun Lal Roy from 5th July, vice Baboo Radhakant Banerjee, Baboo Deno Nath Dey from 23rd Aug, vice Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter. Mr H Warde-Jones from 1st Sept, vice Baboo Shama Churn Mitter.

Advertisements.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that printed lists of persons qualified to vote at the Election to be held on the 15th of December next, and to be elected as Commissioners, have been affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners at the Municipal Office and at the Police Station of each Ward, and that the said lists are open to public inspection at all reasonable times of the day for 15 days from the date hereof.

Under Section 19 the Chairman is " at liberty at any time to revise the said list for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered therein, or of recording the name of any person duly qualified and erroneously omitted therefrom." Persons who claim to be qualified, and whose names are omitted, should lose no time in applying to have their names registered, in order that a convenient date before the election may be fixed for hearing their applications. Objections to names in the register, as not being duly qualified, should also be preferred as soon as possible that they may be duly enquired into.

The Chairman cannot undertake to pass orders on such applications or objections before the day of election unless they are presented on or before the 30th November.

All applications and objections relating to the same ward will be hard on the same day for the convenience of the candidates and their agents. These dates will be duly announced on the Office board and in the public papers in due course, and applicants and objecters must take steps to ascertain for themselves the date fixed for the ward with which they are concerned.

A printed list of persons qualified for election as Commissioners, is also lying on the Secretary's table at the Municipal Office, and the undersigned will be glad if intending candidates will either call to inspect the same, or send for a copy, with a view of ascertaining if their names are duly entered.

It is further notified that voting papers will be forwarded by post to parties, whose names have been duly registered, on the evening of the 21st instant. To persons whose names have been added to the register subsequently to the 21st, a voting paper will be sent or delivered personally as soon as he makes good his claim.

In the case of names removed from the register after the 21st November, the voting papers, though issued, will be useless, and bearing as they will the ex-voters number they cannot be used by any other voter.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

14th November 1885.

Corporation of Calcutta.

WATER WORKS.

Tenders are invited and will be received by undersigned up to noon of the 18th instant for the construction of 4 Filters, one Settling Tank, and SludgeCulverts at Pulta. Specification and tracings of drawings can be obtained on application to the Engineer on payment of Rs. 50. Contractors will be required to enter into an agreement to complete the works under penalty for delay after specified dates as follows :—

The 4 Filters by the 1st March 1886 under a penalty of Rs. 1,000 per filter per week, and the Settling Tank with Sludge Culverts by the 1st June 1886, under a penalty of Rs. 1,000 per week.

Payments will be made monthly on Engineer's certificate of the measured work done subject to a deduction of ten per cent as security deposit till final completion of the contract.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Calcutta, 5th November 1885.

WANTED immediately for the Serampore Academy a Senior Teacher B. A. and two junior teachers undergraduate. Salary Rs. 45 and 15 respectively. Candidates applying must serve at least for a year. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Managing Proprietor of the Serampore Academy.

SERAMPORE,
Queen Street.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Reduced Price! Reduced Price!! Reduced Price!!!

40 Sorts of American Vegetable seeds previously advertised at Rs. 6/ is now to be had at Rs. 4/ a packet. This contains cabbages of sorts with portraits on each paper of seed and brief instruction for sowing and put up in tin in America.

20 Sorts of English Vegetable seeds at Rs. 2/8 a packet.

20 Sorts of double American choice flower-seeds at Rs. 2 per packet.

15 Sorts of English flower seeds at Rs. 1/8 per packet.

Country Vegetable seeds 15 sorts at Re. 1 per packet.

12 Sorts of English shrub seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 Sorts of English Creeper seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

Mahogni seed at /8 per tola.

Camellia seed at /12 per tola.

Benares, Langra Mangoes, Naspatti Rewla lime, Guavas Plums and Mangoes for Durbhangah Trading Company especially those that ripen in Bhadra and Asheen, Mozufferpore Lichees and Hazeepur Langra Mangoes, also Camellia Joponica plants large and robust ones at present available for sale. Price list for these plants can be had here on application with half anna Stamp.

All applications should be addressed and the remittances made to

HURIDAS CHATTERJEE,
Manager Pikeparah Nursery company
Cossipore, Calcutta.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The sufferers from the floods and earth-quake will only obtain Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, pees Cauliflower Etc. Etc. free of charge even the postage will be paid by me as in the previous occasion. Each application will bear the approval of known men either Government Officials of any rank, school masters, head Pundits, Zemindar or Talukdur Etc. Etc. of the place.

The free distribution ceases from the 15th of Aughran next.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Cossipur, Calcutta, Novr. 1885.

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the effects of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

		Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson	...	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	...	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga	...	500
Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah and „ Ahsanoollah Bahadur	...	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	...	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.	...	2,500
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	...	1,000
„ Pran Kissen Law & Co.	...	1,000
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co.	...	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur	...	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.	...	250
„ Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	...	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq.	...	200
Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee	...	100
S. E. J. Clarke Esq.	...	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Hurryhur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Nobokissen Mukerjee	...	10
Total.....		19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY
CALCUTTA,
MANUFACTURERS
Of the Large Mechanical and Musical Clocks Supplied to the Government of India

ALSO

Manufacturers of the Oriental Musical and Mechanical Clock,
Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tgore.

WATCHMAKERS
COOKE & KELVEY

BY APPOINTMENT,

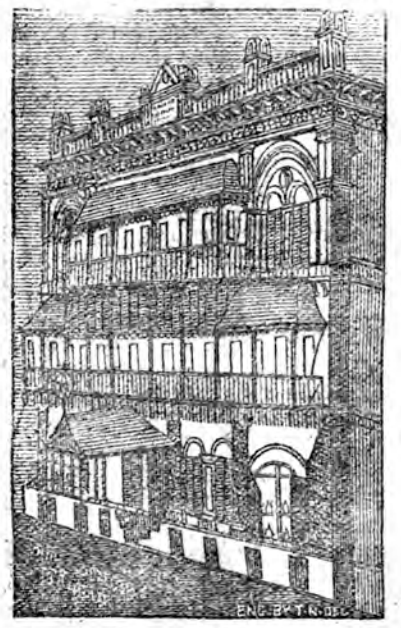
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj

OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Private-Offers will be received for the purchase (as a whole or in parts) of the following Machinery at the late works of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Sealdah.

One 30P Lancashire boiler 22.0" x 6.0" by Leunox Lange & Co. flues fitted with galloway tubes.

One Donkey feed pump for two boilers, by Normandy & Co.

One pair of High Pressure Coupled Horizontal Engines, Cylinders 15in. dia 30in. stroke by Leunox Lange & Co.

Two double 4ft. 6in. dia Flour Mills by Turner of Ipswich fitted with French Burr Stones Wrot Iron Hoppers, Elevators and Cranes.

Two 12in. Jaw stone-breakers by Pollock and Pollock.

Seven 4.6" dia French Burr Stones.

One Cast Iron framed Grindstone 36in. dia 8in. wide.

APPLY to—

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,
1. Hastings Street, Calcutta, Agents for the Trustees for the debenture holders.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0	each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

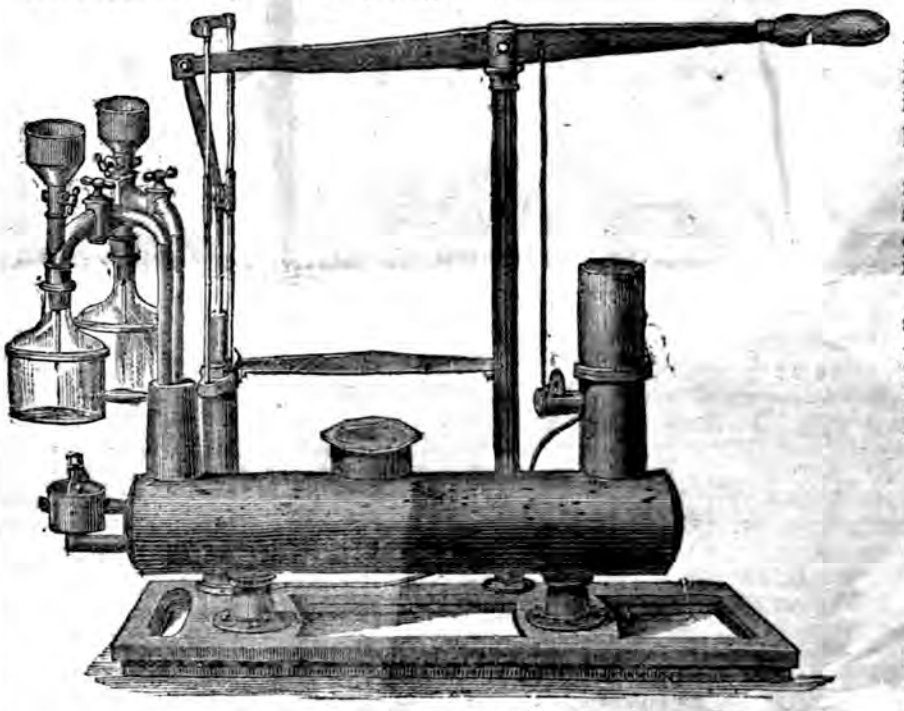
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280 each.	Piccolos	from Rs.	20 each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100 each.	Fifes	from Rs.	5 each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120 each.	Cornopeons	from Rs.	35 each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3 each.	Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350 each.
Violins	from Rs.	50 each.	Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125 each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50 each.	Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40 each
Banjos	from Rs.	10 each.	Hand Organs	from Rs.	05 each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4 each.	Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400 each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35 each.	Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000 each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50 each.	Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120 each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35 each.	Concertinas	from Rs.	25 each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16 each.	Accordeons	from Rs.	25 each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25 each.	Bagpipes	from Rs,	150 each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

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ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Sitee, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachias, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with one anna postage stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
Proprietor.

WANTED for the Nawabs Abdul Ghani C.S.I, and Ahsanoolla Khan Bahadur a legal adviser holding the status of a vakeel of the High Court, he will have to conduct all the Nawabs' cases in the Dacca Courts and advise generally on legal matters. A liberal salary will be given to a suitable candidate with the right to private practice provided it does not interfere with the Nawabs' work.

Apply by letter only stating terms to
H. LOFTUS WEATHRALL, Esq.
Agent Nawabs Abdul Ghani C.S.I.
and Ahsanoolla Khan Bahadur, Dacca.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age nex Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50., CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
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